

Negro seems to be not quite so decided, being represented only by *Turdus falklandicus*, *Phrygilus fruticeti*, *Sturnella militaris*, *Glaucidium nanum*, and *Diuca minor*, a small representative form of *Diuca cinerea*. These have, in all probability, come up from the south, the avifauna of Southern Patagonia being almost purely Chilian.—P. L. S.]

4. Descriptions of two new Pheasants and a new *Garrulax* from Ningpo, China. By R. SWINHOE, F.Z.S., H.M. Consul at Ningpo.

[Received March 18, 1872.]

From the mountainous region of this province (Che-Kiang) I have procured a truly beauteous Pheasant, perhaps the loveliest of that lovely group. It is smaller than *Phasianus torquatus*, and has comparatively shorter wings and longer tail. The colouring of its head and tail recall *P. reevesii*, its coppery back and breast the *P. scemmeringii* of Japan, and the glowing maroon on its scapulars the *Euplocamus swinhoii* of Formosa; but its curiously marked lower back and white-barred wing are suggested by no other species of this family to my knowledge, and its white underparts no other true Pheasant possesses. Its mate is a smaller bird, and in coloration more of a Grouse than a Pheasant; but in her black under neck and in the marks of her lateral rectrices she shows her relationship to her lord. Possessed of so many striking characters, it would be easy to find an appropriate name for so marked a species; but on glancing down the list of Pheasants I find that not one bears the name of Elliot; and it strikes me it would be a wrong to allow his magnificent work on the group to close without the figure of a bird dedicated to himself: I therefore propose to name this firstfruits of my researches in this Province

PHASIANUS ELLIOTI, sp. nov.

Male.—Crown of head dusky olive, centred darker; a white streak over eye, narrowly bordered with black; face-skin shaped and coloured like that of *P. torquatus*, but quite bare; lower eyelid covered with minute white feathers, edged below with black; sides and back of neck bluish grey, becoming white as it descends downwards and sideways; ear-coverts deep olive-grey, the feathers rather long and disintegrated; feathers on rostral edge of face-skin, chin, and throat black, burnished with steel-blue as it descends to edge of breast and forms a narrow collar round white tippet of neck. Back and breast yellowish chestnut, deeper round the collar and on lower breast; each feather with a crescent of black across its centre, and with broad rounded loosely webbed margin reflecting a rich metallic golden hue; those of the lower breast crossed with black and with white; belly pure white, the flank-feathers being irregularly barred

with black and white, sometimes associated with chestnut; axillaries white, marked with brown; under tail-coverts very deep chestnut, with more or less black. Upper scapulars black, broadly tipped with white, forming a broad shoulder-bar; the rest of the scapulars and the lesser wing-coverts deep maroon-chestnut, the margins of the feathers reflecting a fiery metallic tint; a broad daub of steel blue-black occurs on the shoulder at the edge of scapulars; greater wing-coverts deep chestnut, with a black bar succeeded by a broad white tip, forming a very distinct white band across the wing; tertiary quills coloured in the same manner, but with the tips tinged with yellowish and mottled with black; secondaries similar to last, with inner or hidden half of feathers blackish brown, and the broad half of outer web mottled with same; primaries brown, the outer webs and tips more or less mottled reddish buff; lower back and rump steel-black, beautifully barred with white, each feather having a central bar, a more or less distinct basal bar, and a tip of white; some of these feathers near the tail are tipped with cream-colour instead of white. Upper tail-coverts grey, minutely mottled with black, with broad bars of chestnut bordered with black. Tail barred alternately with stone-grey ($\frac{1}{2}$ inch) and chestnut (1 inch), the latter bordered basally with black; on the lateral rectrices the black border broadens, and some of the bands are bordered both on forward and basal edge.

Fresh male shot towards end of November 1871.—Entire length 30 inches; tail 17·5, of sixteen greatly graduated feathers, the two centrals exceeding the next by 5·75; wing 9 inches; tarse 3; middle toe and claw 2·4. Bill lemon horn-colour; iris light chestnut; legs satiny bluish grey, or pale clear lead-colour; face-skin bright scarlet; spur long and sharp. Crop crammed with seed-pods, seeds, berries, and leaves in much variety. Served on table its flesh was white, firm, close-grained, and tender, but to my taste not equal in flavour to that of the *P. torquatus* about Ningpo.

Female.—Skin round eye bare and crimson, sprinkled with a few small feathers; lower eyelid clothed with minute cream-coloured feathers; loreal space and head reddish cream, with the crown chestnut-brown, the feathers centred with black; throat and under neck black; face and rest of neck grey, washed with fawn-colour, the feathers below the bare skin dotted with black; breast fawn-colour, the feathers margined with white and banded with black spots; belly white, the flanks irregularly barred with dusky fawn-colour, and occasionally with narrow black, some feathers having white central streaks; under tail-coverts black, banded at times with deep chestnut, and all broadly tipped with white; axillaries fawn, with cream-white margins, the under wing-coverts having such margins bordered inwardly with blackish. Dorsals greyish chestnut, with an arrow-head centre of white to each, and one narrow and one broad bar of black with a tip of olive grey; scapulars light yellowish brown, mottled with blackish and patched on inner webs with black and tipped with whitish; wing-coverts chestnut-brown, margined, except about the shoulder, with whitish, and irregularly mottled and

patched with black ; winglet and primaries deep brown, the former spotted with reddish chestnut, the latter on the outer webs and at tips with brownish buff ; secondaries brown, with whitish margins mottled with reddish buff, the tertiaries being yellowish brown with pale margins mottled with black and with a black patch on each outer web ; lower back and rump yellowish brown, mottled with black and buff, the upper tail-coverts having central blotches of black. The two central tail-feathers brownish grey finely mottled, banded with seven obscure bars of darker brown, and terminating with a black spot and white tip ; on the next feather chestnut occurs at the base of the spot, and tinges the bar below it ; on the next again the two terminal bars are chestnut ; and on those that follow the chestnut occupies almost the whole extent of feather, ending with a black bar and a conspicuous white tip.

Fresh female shot towards end of December 1871.—Entire length 20 inches ; wing 7·9 ; tail 6·8, of sixteen feathers, the four centrals equal and longest, the rest pretty equally graduated about half an inch between each. Iris reddish brown ; bill ochreous horn-colour ; legs light leaden, with pale claws. Tarse 2·5 ; middle toe and claw 2·25.

The same mountains have also yielded a Pucras Pheasant remarkable for the absence of the golden neck-spot which adorns the *Pucrasia xanthospila* of Northern and Western China (Mantchuria to Szechuen). It is of the same model as the other two closely allied species, *P. macrolopha* of the Himalayas and the above-mentioned, but differs sufficiently from either to be recognized as a third race of this curious type. I propose to dedicate this discovery to Mr. Charles Darwin.

PUCRASIA DARWINI, sp. nov.

Male.—Head coloured as in the other two, but the bronze encroaching more on the crown ; central occipital crest yellowish brown, with central yellowish streaks ; lower eyelid covered with minute pure white feathers ; white spot on side of nape as usual. Feathers of the hind neck white, delicately shaded over, and with four black streaks converging to tip ; greyer on the back and rump, the lines opening into mottling ; some of those covering the rump having a V-mark of black with pale yellowish centre and light chestnut shading. The long uropygials and central tail-feathers greyish white, with a broad margin of chestnut, flanked inwardly with black and outwardly with narrow white. Rectrices pale French or Kestrel grey, bordered along the sides with black, edged with grey, and barred at the end with black conspicuously tipped with white ; in the outer feathers the black border is confluent with the bar, in the more central it is broken by the grey extending across ; all have more or less black about the basal two thirds of the stem. The two central tail-feathers coloured like the tail-coverts, but clearer and brighter. Median feathers of the underparts from the neck downwards deep chestnut as usual, lighter and dingier on the abdomen ; lateral feathers reddish

buff, with four converging black streaks, the two inner ones breaking up into mottling; tibial and latero-abdominal with outer streak very broad. Under tail-coverts black, marked more or less with deep chestnut, and tipped with a conspicuous white spot. Scapulars and wing-coverts varying in depth of chestnut tint, and in breadth of black lines; many of the former and secondary coverts black, with yellowish central streak and margined with chestnut. Primary quills brown, margined with buff; secondaries more mottled, with the edging more chestnut; tertiaries mottled and patched with buff, chestnut, and black, with yellowish central streak; axillaries and under wing-coverts mottled minutely, and the former streaked with light black.

Compared with a specimen of *P. xanthospila* from Pekin, occipital crest much darker, some of the feathers with a central yellow streak; cuneate feathers of the neck much shorter, without tinge of yellow, those of back and rump much broader; sides of the body washed with a warm sienna instead of lemon-white, and more narrowly streaked with black; rump-feathers shorter and broader, mottled instead of streaked with black; a single line of black feathers running down the middle of the rump, margined with grey and patched in the centre with chestnut with a pale streak running through; of a larger size, with larger legs and feet; wings and tail differ in detail of colour and markings.

Fresh male shot about the middle of December.—Length 24 inches; wing 9.25; tail 9.5, consisting of fourteen rectrices and two centrals, which in appearance are but a continuation of the tail-coverts advancing *gradatim* to cover the tail; tarse 3.4; middle toe and claw 2.9. Bill black; iris deep brown; legs and toes deep blackish grey. Crop full of bamboo-leaves, with a leaf or two of other trees and a few berries.

A younger bird with short spur has the chestnut on belly much paler, the black of the throat is mottled with white, and the crown of the head is browner.

Fresh female shot in beginning of January 1872.—Entire length 19.25 inches; wing 8; tail 6; tarse 2.9, with a tubercle on the inner side towards its backward edge, .6 above hind toe; middle toe and claw 2.5. Bill blackish brown on whole of upper mandible and tip of lower, bluish grey on rest of latter; inside of mouth yellowish flesh-colour, yellower on the tongue, which is broadly sagittate; skin round eye deep purplish brown; lower eyelid covered with minute white feathers; legs and claws light leaden, with a faint yellowish tinge; claws pale yellowish brown.

Closely resembling the female of *P. xanthospila*. The feathers of the underparts are marked more distinctly with black. Much more black occurs on the vent-feathers, and the chestnut there is much deeper-coloured; the dorsals are a great deal more blotched with black; and the line of black-spotted feathers extends down the rump as in the male; the wing is more richly marked and mottled; and the tail presents some differences.

I will take the opportunity of introducing a new *Garrulax* from the same mountains as the above. It belongs to the group of necklaced Laughing-Thrushes, and has close allies in *G. pectoralis*, Gould, and *G. moniliger*, Hodgs., of the Himalayas.

GARRULAX PICTICOLLIS, sp. nov.

Loral region, extending into a streak over the eye, and a broad mark under eye, throat, and middle of the belly white; cheek black, spotted with white; a black line from behind eye and another from base of bill meet round the ear and extend in a broad band down side of the neck nearly meeting on breast, where it is broken by buff feathers, which are only tipped with black; upper parts yellowish olive-brown, rufous on the back of the neck and hind edge of the necklace; sides of the breast and belly robin-rufous, paler on the tibiae and vent. Wings coloured like the back; the primaries and secondaries with their inner webs blackish brown, the outer webs of many of the former olive-buff near their tips, otherwise margined with dark olive-brown; axillaries buff, with a few black spots on the carpal edge of wing, and dark primary under-coverts; under wing whitish, tinged with buff. Tail of twelve feathers, the centrals coloured as the back, with indistinct bars of deeper shade; the fifth pair similar but with reddish ochre tips, the remainder with broad oblique black band, very broadly tipped (one inch and more) with rufous buff.

The above description is taken from an adult female procured near the end of November 1871. The fresh bird measured, length $12\frac{1}{2}$; wing 5.4, the five first quills graduated, 5th, 6th, and 7th equal and longest, 8th a little shorter; tail 5.75, outermost feather 1.6 the shortest, outer five graduated, the fifth and centrals equal; tarse 1.9. Upper mandible and broad tomial edge of lower bluish black, rest of lower horny, tinged with bluish; rim of eyelid blackish grey; iris chestnut; inside of mouth black; legs leaden, with paler claws.

Another female, apparently younger than the last, has the necklace deep bluish grey shaded with black where it crosses the breast; inside of mouth dark green, with flesh-coloured tongue; rim of eyelid tinged with yellow. Length 12.9; wing 5.2; tail 5.6; tarsi 2.2.

A bird, still younger, of the male sex has the inside of mouth orange-yellow; rim of eyelid the same; necklace mixed with much bluish grey and widely broken on breast, the intermediate feathers not tipped with black; underparts light.

The greater or less amount of black and grey in the necklace seems due to individual variation, rather than to sexual difference or to age.

The stomachs of the specimens dissected contained smooth caterpillars, grasshoppers, seeds, and pulp of fig-like berries.